
A Soldier in the
2nd Kansas Independent
Battery

Fort Smith, Arkansas
Circa 1863-1864



**Living
the
Legacy**

2nd Ind. Kansas Battery

Theme Statement

The years of 1838-1871 is a period of transition for this country; these changes are reflected in the activities at the 2nd Fort Smith.

Objectives

Upon completion of the program, students will be able to:

- √ Discuss what life was like for a soldier garrisoned in Fort Smith.
- √ Explain why and how the second fort was built and the functions of the various buildings.
- √ Explain the history, role, and function of the Commissary Building.
- √ Demonstrate their knowledge of Civil War arms & tactics.
- √ Explain what was going on in Indian Territory as well as the rest of the country.

Program Description

Students will come to Fort Smith National Historic Site and spend a day reliving the life of a soldier in the US Army circa 1863-64. During the time the students have, they will be exposed but not limited to the history of the Second Fort Smith (1838-1871), general camp life, drill (small arms & artillery), fatigue details, and cooking. Students will take on a role of a soldier in the 2nd Kansas Independent Battery.



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Background

Federal Indian Removal Policy

President Andrew Jackson advocated moving the eastern Indians in his 1829 inaugural address. Congress passed the Indian Removal Act in 1830 endorsing the policy of Indian removal. Although the "First" Fort Smith was abandoned in 1824 as a permanent military post in favor of Fort Gibson, the remains of Fort Smith were used by the military as a supply depot for the Choctaw Indians being removed to Indian Territory. Between 1830-1850, about 100,000 eastern Indians were moved west. The residents of western Arkansas felt unprotected with only one fort in Indian Territory (Ft. Gibson) and advocated a rebirth of Fort Smith.

1838 - Establishment of the 2nd Fort Smith

The military was not in favor of garrisoning another Fort Smith, but felt that other smaller forts out in the Indian Territory would be better. After Arkansas became a state in 1836, politics would win out. John Rogers, who had stayed in Fort Smith after the army moved out in 1824 had bought all the land surrounding the "First" Fort Smith. He offered to sell the US government the land for a "fair and reasonable" price. The government paid John Rogers \$15,000.00 dollars for the land and the "Second" Fort Smith would be established. Captain Charles Thomas and 55 workers arrived in July, 1838, but spent the rest of the year cleaning up the first Fort Smith for living quarters and preparation for the building of the new fort. It was March, 1839, before actual construction had begun. By May, 1840, the post was completely enclosed with walls of six or seven feet in height and four gates. During this same time progress had been made on barracks and officer's quarters. The fort never really was finished according to plan. Constantly going over budget and the demands placed on the army put the priority of constructing Fort Smith very low. By the start of the Mexican War in 1846, Fort Smith was being utilized as a supply depot. Fort Smith supplied the Forts in Indian Territory. It also would be the center or hub of many roads leading to points as far west as California. 1849 and the discovery of gold in California brought a rush of people to Fort Smith on their way to the gold fields. The army even provided an escort to the first travelers along the California Trail.

Slavery and anti-slavery factions clashed in Kansas in the 1850's. The country was becoming polarized on the slavery and states rights issues. This rivalry was also evident in Indian Territory. The civilized tribes, already splintered from removal, were brought into the conflict between north and south. Choices of who to side with would have consequences after the war. On April 12, 1861, Confederates fired on Fort Sumter and the Civil War had begun.

The federal soldiers at Fort Smith did not number enough to defend the Fort and made preparations to abandon the post. On April 23, 1861, Fort Smith was seized without a fight by Arkansas State troops. By May 6, Arkansas seceded from the Union. Confederate forces would occupy Fort Smith for two years. It was a staging area for the Confederates for the battles at Wilson's Creek in August, 1861; Pea Ridge in March, 1862; Prairie Grove in December, 1862; Fayetteville in April, 1863; Honey Springs in July, 1863; and Devil's Backbone in September 1863. Union forces would reoccupy Fort Smith in September, 1863. Probably the largest battle during that time was at Massard Prairie in July, 1864. Fort Smith remained in Union hands the remainder of the war.

1865 - Reconstruction

In September, 1865, a council was held at Fort Smith between representatives of the US Government and the Indian delegates. The Fort Smith Council was an attempt to normalize relations, restore peace, reorganize, and take steps to remove tribal governments from Indian Territory. When the council treaty is ratified in 1866, the Indian Territory is officially established as what is present day Oklahoma. Other problems are also created.

After the war, the fate of a military post at Fort Smith was in question. To compound matters one of the officer's quarters was burned down in late 1865. The other officer's quarters would burn down in 1870. In July, 1871, the last army unit departs Fort Smith.

Daily Life at Fort Smith - 1863-1864

The 2nd Kansas Independent Battery arrived in Fort Smith in November, 1863. They would depart Fort Smith in June, 1864.

Even during the Civil War, the activities of a US Army post were routine. The daily schedule was set by the commanding officer and was regulated, time-wise, by the drum, fife, and bugle. The army day began with a bugle call called "Reveille". This call was sounded at 5 am in the summer and at 6 am in the winter. This was signal for the soldiers to get out of their bunks and prepare for roll call. About fifteen minutes later "Assembly" was called which caused the soldiers to fall in to company formations for the morning roll call. After the roll was called "Stable Call" was sounded sending the men to take care of their horses. Following Stable call was "Breakfast Call". At eight o'clock "sick call" was sounded. After sick call came "Water Call". All the horses were to be watered. "Fatigue Call" was the next order of the day. Soldiers would be sent out to get forage for their horses, firewood, build/improve roads, render repairs to the fort, repair their artillery equipment. The next call would be "Drill Call". If you were in the infantry a soldier would use his musket. The artillery would work with their cannons. By noon "Dinner Call" was sounded.

After dinner the soldiers returned to more drill. By around 4:00 p.m. "Water Call" was again sounded followed by "Stable Call". About 6:00 p.m. "Attention" was blown followed by "Assembly" when the soldiers fell in for the "Retreat" and roll call. At about 8:30 p.m. the bugle sounded "Assembly" and the final roll call of the day would take place at "Tattoo". After roll call the soldiers had enough time to get ready to "hit the sack" and with the sound of "Taps" at 9:00 p.m. all soldiers were to turn out the lights and all soldiers were supposed to be in their quarters, and quiet. Taps signaled the end of the day for a soldier.



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Park Program Schedule

Reservations are required for this program. Before arriving at the park, teachers should make arrangements for dropping off students, bus parking, and picking up students with the Park Ranger.

The Daily Activities

9:00 a.m.	Arrival at Camp Smith
9:45-10:30	Introduction/Orientation/Safety/Enlistment
10:30-11:00	Rations Preparation, Fatigue
11:00-11:45	Organization and Exercise of Battery/Weapons Demonstration
11:45-12:00 p.m.	Fortifications & Commissary
12:00-12:30	Preparations for Rations
12:30-1:30	Rations/Clean-up
1:30-1:45	After Action Review/Pay/Certificates
2:00	Departure from Camp Smith

This represents a typical schedule. It is flexible and can be altered for each group. Other activities that may be substituted depending on group and staffing requirements. These activities include:

- √ artillery exercise
- √ pack talk
- √ singing
- √ games



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Quartermaster Department

Commissary:

Feeding the Student Soldier

The rations differed when a soldier was in camp or on the march. The 2nd Kansas Independent Battery was used to campaigning and being on the march. Living at Fort Smith must have been something of a relief as far as food was concerned. The rank and file soldiers were normally issued salt pork, fresh beef, salt beef, rarely ham or bacon, hard bread, soft bread, potatoes, an occasional onion, flour beans, split peas, rice, dried apples, dried peaches, desiccated vegetables, coffee, tea, sugar, molasses, vinegar, candles, soap, pepper, and salt. A single ration normally comprised of twelve ounces of pork or bacon, or one pound four ounces of salt or fresh beef, one pound six ounces of soft bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, or one pound four ounces of corn meal. With every hundred rations there should have been distributed one peck of beans or peas, ten pounds of rice or hominy, ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted and ground, or one pound eight ounces of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar, one pound four ounces of candles, four pounds of soap, two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four ounces of pepper, a half bushel of potatoes when practicable, and one quart of molasses. Desiccated potatoes or desiccated compressed vegetables might be substituted for the beans, peas, rice, hominy, or fresh potatoes. Vegetables, dried fruit, pickles and pickled cabbage were occasionally issued to prevent scurvy, but in small quantities.

For the private soldier the meals were simple and generally were boiled which would be a soup or stew. Normally the soldier had two meals and did not have a formal "lunch" as we have today.

Beans and salt pork were a favorite of the soldier. They would often save their ration of beans and make a big pot if they knew they were going to be in the area for awhile. Also it depended on the commander whether a cook was appointed or the men fended for themselves. The following meal is recommended for the student soldiers. And since alcoholic beverages are out of the question, cider, lemonade, tea, or water, is suggested for the beverage.

Food:

A sample menu for one meal based on 10 people includes:

- √ 2 lbs navy, black eyed peas, or split peas (must be soaked the night before)
- √ 1 lb Bacon
- √ 1 onion (not peeled)
- √ 10 hard bread biscuits (Appendix A)
- √ 1 gallon beverage
- √ salt & pepper to taste

**Cooking Equipment & Eating Implements
Park Provides:**

- √ Kettles and implements for stirring/serving.

You Provide:

- √ five to ten knives for students to cut meat and vegetables for ration preparation.
- √ paper towels - enough to wipe everyone's bowls, cups, spoon/fork.

Each Student Provides:

- √ 1 bowl - wooden is preferred, remember something hot will be put into it.
- √ 1 spoon - metal or wood
- √ 1 cup - glass is not recommended

We suggest that the teacher bring extra bowls, cups, and spoons in case some of their students forget to bring theirs from home.

It would be easier to bring “throwaway” items like plastic spoons, styrofoam bowls, and paper cups. The people who lived in Fort Smith (1838-1871) were not a “throwaway” society. They would reuse everything. As a teacher you must balance the needs or requirements of the program with the needs and requirements of your school and students. If you decide to bring “throwaway” products because it is in the best interest of your students, please do so.

Clothing the Student Soldier

The students will be outside in the elements their entire visit. The season will dictate the proper clothing. As a rule of thumb, you can always take off layers of clothing if you are hot. However, you can’t put on what you don’t have! Better to have too much clothing than not enough.

- √ The Cap - Also called a “forage cap”, was the headgear commonly worn by the soldier when on duty. Students could wear baseball style caps to simulate the forage cap.
- √ The Shirt - Any shirt will serve the purpose.
- √ The Uniform Coat - Soldiers wore a waist length or hip length blue wool coat. The students may wear any coat, but anticipate inclement weather.
- √ The Trowser - Pants were “sky-blue” in color and made from wool. Jeans are probably the best thing for the students to wear.
- √ Shoes - Or boots. Anticipate mud!

Designation of Rank

There was nothing distinguishing about the uniform of a private soldier. However the noncommissioned officers (NCO’s) and commissioned officers did wear badges of rank. For our purposes we will be concerned with the badges of rank for NCO’s. A Sergeant in the artillery wore a set of red wool chevrons (3 stripes) on each arm. A corporal wore a set of red wool chevrons (2 stripes) as well. Sergeants also wore a red wool sash around their waist and carried a sword. Strips of cloth or colored paper pinned to the NCO’s arm will work to designate NCO’s. A red cloth, belt or scarf about the waist can also be used.

The historic site will provide wooden “rifles” for exercise.



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Pre-visit Activities


1. Borrow "Civil War" photo exhibit from the park. View and discuss the various pictures. See Appendix B for loan agreement.
2. Make copies of the maps (Appendix C) for each student. Look at the changes to Indian Territory between 1838-1871.
3. If you haven't already done so, start a journal. If you participate in later time-period programs, keep the journal and add to it as you go forward in time. What do you think people wrote about in the 1800's?
4. Most people have heard about the Cherokee "Trail of Tears". During removal, the Choctaw that came through Fort Smith. Research and find out what happened to them.
5. Research and learn about the importance of Fort Smith being a "hub" of a network of roads leading across the country.
6. Select of Non-Commissioned Officers (NCO). Each platoon (class) will require one sergeant and two corporals.

Criteria for NCO's

- A. Good Leaders
- B. Can follow directions
- C. Will set a good example for his/her soldiers.
- D. Is willing to do the job.

Other things you could set as criteria include behavior, grades, etc. Select your officers prior to your visit.

7. Have you NCO's make their badges of rank.
8. Using the muster roll (Appendix D) assign/choose a name of a soldier that was really in the 2nd Kansas Independent Battery. Use a nametag so the "soldier" won't forget their names.

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9. Research and find the Indian Removal Act of 1830. Why did the government remove the eastern Indians?
 10. Borrow the orientation film from the park and view it during class. See Appendix E.
 11. Research and find what games children, soldiers, and people played in the 1800's?
 12. If you haven't already done so, have the students make a haversack. See instructions in Appendix F.
 13. Learn popular national songs of the period. See Appendix G.
 14. Read short stories section to class.
 15. Complete Dot-to-Dot activity. See Appendix H.



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Post-visit Activities

1. Go to your school or local library and see what other information is available on early Arkansas and Oklahoma (Indian Territory). When was your community started?
2. Do an art project about your visit and what you have learned.
3. Evaluate your experience and write a letter to the park letting the rangers know what you learned, what you liked and what you didn't like.
4. Make sure you write down your experiences in your journal.
5. Analyze how the decisions made in the government in Washington DC effected the lives of the soldiers and American Indians.
6. Discuss whether you would have liked to live at that time or not.
7. Illustrate ways the soldiers at the fort depended on each other.
8. Research and discuss who were some famous visitors to Fort Smith between 1838-1871.
9. If not done as a pre-visit activity, borrow "Civil War" photo exhibit from park. View and discuss the various pictures. See Appendix B for loan agreement.
10. Complete Word Search (Appendix H) and discuss the various terms.
11. Read short stories to class if not done as a pre-visit activity.



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Short Stories

The Overland Mail Celebration

The press said it could not be done. However, on October 10, 1858, the first Overland Mail Coach arrived in San Francisco, California, only twenty-three days and twenty-three hours after leaving the Tipton, Missouri, train station. By the end of its service in 1861, the Overland Mail Company was considered a great success joining the East to the West.

The first Overland Mail run began the morning of September 16, 1858. John Butterfield personally placed the mail bags on the Pacific Railroad Company train in St. Louis. Ten hours and 160 miles later, Butterfield and the mail arrived at Tipton, Missouri. At Tipton, Butterfield placed the mail on the coach and boarded along with six other passengers. From Tipton, the route went through the Ozarks to Fort Smith, Arkansas, where it met the stage from Memphis, Tennessee.

The first stage line entered Fort Smith over old Washington Street, now Second Street. At 2:00 a.m. Sunday, September 19, the city was awake with excitement. Music, cheering and even cannon fire was heard in honor of the event. When the stage started on its way to California, the celebration continued with champagne until daylight. From Fort Smith, the Overland Mail route crossed the Poteau River and angled through Indian Territory to Sherman, Texas, and on to San Francisco, by way of El Paso, Texas, Tucson, Arizona, and Los Angeles, California. At 7:30 a.m. on October 10, 1858, John Butterfield accomplished the impossible: connecting the East and West in less than 25 days.

Building the Second Fort Smith

Belle Point was the busiest place on the America's southwestern frontier during the late 1830s. A new military post was under construction and a bustling town named Fort Smith was emerging on its the eastern edge. Without the hard work of 55 men from Bangor Maine, the second Fort Smith might have never existed.

In 1838 Congress authorized the reoccupation and enlargement of the military post at Fort Smith. John Rogers sold the United States 306 acres adjoining the site of the first Fort Smith for \$15,000. Captain Charles W. Thomas named supervisor of Fort Smith's construction. The plans called for building a stone wall 12 feet high and from two to three feet thick enclosing an area of six hundred by four hundred feet, with a block house bastion, two stories high, at each angle.

Thomas first objective was to recruit a construction crew. His attempts to find workers in New York and Boston failed, as the men there wanted what Thomas considered extravagant wages. It wasn't until he traveled to Bangor, Maine that he was able to sign 39 tradesman and 16 laborers to one year contracts. The tradesmen received a \$1.50 a day and the laborers \$15.00 a month. The crew immediately started west, only stopping to purchase a steam engine to power a saw mill, tools, food and other supplies. They traveled by steamer for most of the trip, but low water on the Arkansas halted the boat and the men had to travel the last 100 miles to Fort Smith on foot. They arrived in July of 1838.

Once quarters for the workers were ready, thirteen men were sent up the Poteau to fell trees and float them to Fort Smith on timber rafts containing 800 saw logs. Once brought ashore, the logs were cut into timbers and planks at the new saw mill. The master brick mason found suitable clay nearby, constructed a kiln, built a shed capable of holding 200,000 bricks, and dug two wells to provide water for mixing. Another crew opened a stone quarry at Belle Point.

Thomas knew the contracts of the Maine men expired in July. He could not get local men to work except for high wages and then on only short-term basis. Attempts to recruit soldiers from nearby forts to assist with construction failed. Thomas knew he had to get the most from his Bangor men, but on July 1, 1839, most of them drew their pay and boarded the first steamer bound down river. Only the masons and brick maker signed on for another year.

The work that was completed was impressive, however. The foundation of the entire outer wall had been completed and raised to a height of 4 feet. Foundations for four of the five bastions had been laid and raised to a level of the walls. It took seven more years before the new fort was finally ready for occupancy in 1846, having cost nearly \$300,000.

The Enlisted Men's Barracks at the Second Fort Smith

Many people today do not realize that the building that became Judge Parker's courthouse has a history that dates to the founding the second Fort Smith.

In 1838, Captain Charles Thomas arrived in Fort Smith with a work crew from the East and construction plans for the military post. Those original plans called for the building of two large enlisted men's barracks opposite two officers quarters. The crew began quarrying stone from Belle Point and firing bricks for the project, but because of funding problems, the second Fort Smith never met its original plans. Only one soldiers' barracks was completed and that not until May 15, 1846. This barracks was a handsome two story building with porches on both sides at the first and second floor levels.

Unfortunately, three years later, the cry of fire was heard from the second floor of that barracks. On the afternoon of April 9, 1849, a group of officers spotted smoke rising from the roof. They rushed up the stairway and finding the door to the attic locked, they broke it down and attempted to contain the fire. Falling timbers soon made this hazardous and the soldiers resorted to forming a bucket brigade with the townspeople of Fort Smith. It did little good, though. When the fire finally died down, what remained of the barracks consisted of blackened, cracked brick walls and a few of the veranda pillars from the porches. An investigation uncovered that the fire originated in the southwest chimney and was caused by a defective flue.

Discussions on rebuilding the structure began immediately. It was decided that the foundations of the burned building and its end and partition walls were sufficiently strong to rebuild the soldiers' quarters one story high. That would not only save time, but also money. The Army readily agreed to this and the building was ready for occupancy in 1851.

Some army officers did not approve of this new building, though. Captain Alexander Montgomery, who assumed command of Fort Smith in September 1849, was appalled at the design of the building. The structure, he said, was built "with a view certainly more to economy than to architectural effect. Standing as it does immediately opposite two buildings each two stories high, it presents a...squat and barn-like appearance; in strong contrast with its neighbors over the way; by no means complimentary to the taste of its [companions] and reflecting but little credit upon the Quarter Masters Dept. Which is supposed to be responsible for the design."

Despite Montgomery's complaints, the US Marshal saw fit to utilize the building after the military abandoned the post in 1871. It was to host the most famous court in the West and stands today, 145 years later, as a reminder of both the military and judicial history of Fort Smith.

United States Colored Troops

Every consideration of justice, humanity and sound policy confirms the wisdom of calling upon black men just now to take up arms in behalf of their country. Freed slave and abolitionist Frederick Douglass spoke those words in May of 1861. He was of course referring to the need for African-Americans to be a part of the formal military establishment of the United States. Although blacks had fought in every prior American conflict, it was only during the Civil War that they permanently won their right to fight.

The decision to use black troops in the Union war effort was not endorsed by President Abraham Lincoln until 1863. Before this, individual military commanders in the field took the initiative to employ blacks in non-laborer positions, but an official policy was lacking. On August 25, 1862, the War Department authorized the mustering into service of black men. The directive allowed commanders to arm, uniform, equip, and receive into the service of the United States such number of volunteers of African descent as you may deem expedient, not exceeding 5,000.

The 11th Regiment, United States Colored Troops was recruited out of Fort Smith in the fall of 1863, shortly after the Union had recaptured the post from Confederate forces. Companies A, B, C and D were mustered into the service of the Union Army on December 19, 1863 at Fort Smith, with Company E to follow on March 3, 1864. They spent most of their time drilling and performing routine duties such as working on the earthwork fortifications that surrounded the town of Fort Smith, serving as guards, and participating in any formal dress parades.

It was in the summer of 1864 that the unit saw its first real military action. In mid-July of that year, the five companies of the 11th USCT, numbering 265 effective men, moved into Indian Territory. Their assignment was to guard government stock and a haying party operating at Gunther's Prairie, 12 miles northwest of Fort Smith. At daybreak on August 24, an estimated 300 to 400 Confederate Cavalry, both white and Indian, attacked this force. The fighting lasted until 7:30 that morning and some firing continued as late as 10:00 a.m. According to military records, for one hour the contest was close and the fire almost incessant. The Cavalry made three separate charges and were repulsed each time and finally were compelled to retreat. The loss to the that force is unknown but the 11th USCT had 3 men killed and 14 missing or wounded.

Instead of returning directly to Fort Smith from Gunther's Prairie, the unit marched to Fort Gibson (Blunt) to work on fortifications. It was not until mid-October that they returned to Fort Smith. A month later they left western Arkansas for Lewisburg, a town near Little Rock. Five months later, the 11th USCT, never a full regiment, consolidated with 112th and 113th USCTs to form the new 113th regiment.

The Butterfield Overland Mail

The discovery of gold at Sutters Mill, California sparked westward migration. Gold, silver and free land were all appealing incentives. Prior to the discovery of gold there was little demand for fast mail and safe passenger service from east to west. Only two scheduled steamships delivered mail monthly, and this form of transportation was slow and often plagued by storms, tropical diseases, and seasickness. With increased population, the need for an east to west service became stronger.

Congress addressed this matter by introducing a bill on March 3, 1857 that authorized Postmaster General Aaron Brown to issue a cross country mail contract. Nine bids were entered for the main contract in June of 1857. Postmaster Brown did not accept any of the proposed routes, but insisted that the route must begin in Memphis and St. Louis, serve Little Rock, then proceed to San Francisco by way of Preston, Arizona, El Paso, Texas, and Fort Yuma, California. After careful consideration, Brown awarded John Butterfield the contract for semiweekly service at the price of \$600,000.

John Butterfield

John Butterfield, an experienced agent and owner of mail and freight lines, anticipated receiving the overland contract and formed a joint stock company with \$2,000,000 in capital. Butterfield's major qualifications included an excellent service record, close political contacts, and his friendship with President James Buchanan. This justified Postmaster Brown's selection of Butterfield's southern route. This upset many who claimed that Brown was sympathetic toward the secessionists, therefore, chose Butterfield based on politics. Brown rationalized his choice by claiming that the southern route offered good climate, topography, and roads, and Butterfield's experience and ability in operating successfully.

As a result, the Butterfield Overland Mail Company was organized in 1857 after negotiating a contract with the U. S. government. Butterfield had the ability and the capital to move swiftly after receiving the contract. Survey crews immediately began to mark the route, selecting designated stops and mail collection points. These stops required barns, corrals, food and lodging. Farmers along the route were selected as station masters and their farms as stops for mail collection points. The farmer's wives earned a good income from the sale of food and drink.

Butterfield's crews installed 141 stations on the 2,795 mile trail between Tipton, Missouri and San Francisco. Stations expanded to 200 as hotels, saloons, and other eating enterprises developed along the route. His contract required him to provide service westward from St. Louis, Missouri and Memphis, Tennessee. Butterfield arranged a subcontract that would provide service consisting of mail and passenger transport by steamboat to Des Arc, Arkansas then a transfer to a stagecoach across central Arkansas to Fort Smith. Here it would meet the Tipton stagecoach.

The Working Process

Mail was picked up in the regions surrounding the stage station by men contracted by the U.S. Postal Service. These men were known as mail riders. In the remote regions, mail would be left at a designated fence or gate post for the mail rider to collect. Thus, the eventual term "post office" resulted.

Butterfield's company purchased 1,200 horses and 600 mules, each branded "O.M." (for Overland Mail); all horses were distributed to the various stations. Over 1,000 men were hired and trained as conductors drivers, station masters, superintendents, blacksmiths and wranglers. Over 250 regular coaches, special mail wagons, freight wagons, and water tank wagons were ordered. Butterfield purchased Concord Coaches, the finest coaches the world over. They were exquisite, a beautiful example of handcraft. He painted these either red or green with bright yellow running gear. Each coach weighed 3,000 pounds, had a load capacity of 4,000-pounds. Upon the door of the coach was the O.M.C insignia. They carried 6 to 9 passengers inside and several passengers on top. Concord Celerity Spring Wagons or "mud wagons" were purchased for use on the rough terrain of the route. These vehicles were lighter in weight and smaller in frame. The mud wagons were commonly used in route between Springfield and Los Angeles.

Twelve months after Butterfield received his contract, he was ready to roll. The service began on the morning of September 16, 1858 as John Butterfield personally helped the St. Louis Postal Authority pick up mail from the St. Louis Post Office and transport it by wagon to the train depot. The cost for a passenger began at \$200 for west bound \$100 for eastbound and 10 cents a mile for way fare, either direction. The passengers had a 40 pound baggage restriction. Each stage had only 10 minute stops at each station, just enough time to pick up the mail and care for the horses. The conductor sounded a bugle as it reached the station to alert the station master of his arrival so the mail and the horses would be prepared. The stage covered 120 miles daily.

The Role of Fort Smith

Fort Smith petitioned Congress to supply mail service from Belle Point to southern California. In 1858, Congress provided for the stage routes from Memphis and St. Louis to meet in Fort Smith. Through the expansion of technological developments, stage, steamboat, and mail enterprises, Fort Smith was fast becoming the communication center for the southwest in the 1850's. Military roads extending from Fort Smith sustained an increased amount of traffic. Small steamers quickened the arrival of goods, passengers, and mail along the Arkansas River. In 1858, Fort Smith became a hub of the Overland Mail. The first Butterfield Mail stage passed through Fort Smith in September on a route to El Paso and then on to California. This was a 15 day trip. The Concord stages came across the Arkansas by flatboat at Van Buren then carried passengers and mail on to Fort Smith. On the trip westward to California, "Mud" Wagons were used.

A celebration followed the arrival of the first stage. A ball was held in honor of Butterfield upon the arrival of the first eastbound coach on October 13, 1858.

The Memphis to Fort Smith route was actually a variety of routes and modes of travel. When rivers were high in 1858-59 mail and passengers traveled up the White River to the Clarendon, on to Des Arc, and continued by transfer to stage. From the state line to Fayetteville the Butterfield route paralleled with present day highway 62. From Fayetteville it took the most direct route by way of Boston Mountain Road. This road was said to be "the roughest 10 miles between St. Louis and San Francisco." Schedules were meant to be followed on time. Butterfield stated "All hands will see the great necessity of promptness and dispatch: every minute of time is valuable . . . "Fort Smith held scheduled leave every Friday and Monday at 3:00 a.m., and on every Sunday and Wednesday at 1:00 pm. Travel time averaged 4 1/2 miles per hour, taking approximately 45 hours to travel 105 miles, 17 hours to travel 65 miles.

The Overland Mail Company had a significant impact on the people and culture of the Ozarks by connecting them to new western territory. Years of staging experience and careful organization made Butterfield's Overland Mail a success. The Butterfield stages traveled through the Ozarks for many years. Unfortunately, his southern route was deserted in favor of a new northern route due to the hint of a fast approaching Civil War in 1861.

The Second Fort Smith:

Motherpost of the Southwest

In May of 1838, the United States Congress appropriated \$332,000 to defend the western frontier. The government planned to construct a string of forts from the Mississippi River in the old Northwest to the Red River on the Texas border, with a military road connecting them. The post designated to defend the Arkansas frontier was Fort Coffee, about twenty five miles west of the Arkansas border. This was the location favored by the U.S. military, but Arkansas' citizens and congressional delegation believed the site should be near the old Fort Smith. Arkansas congressmen pressed for the establishment of the new fort inside Arkansas, and Congress relented. Construction began near the site of the old Fort Smith in 1838, much to the chagrin of the U.S. military.

Construction

Captain Charles Thomas, in charge of construction at the new post, recruited civilian mechanics and laborers from Maine to do the work at Fort Smith. Men from the Seventh Infantry, and later the Third Infantry were authorized to assist in the construction.

Construction on the fort progressed slowly over eight years. Lack of funding, and the release of work crews plagued Thomas. From May to September of 1840, the fort wall, blockhouses, and basements of buildings were near completion. Work on the fort continued off and on for the next two years. In 1844, Congress approved funds for the completion of Fort Smith. Captain Edmund Alexander took over command at Fort Smith and was told to finish accommodations for one company. He used soldiers as his primary labor with only one master builder and a few mechanics.

In 1845, Quartermaster General Thomas

Jesup visited the fort. Jesup believed that since Fort Smith was the head of steamboat navigation on the Arkansas River, it was well situated for being a supply depot for the forts and forces operating on the frontier. Its Location also put it in a position to rally troops in the event of a frontier war. Jesup thought the storehouse for the fort was inadequate and that Bastion Number One should be turned into the commissary. Funds ran short again, and other buildings were completed for different uses as well. Bastion Two was converted into the Quartermasters Building, Bastion Three was turned into a magazine, and one of the Officer's Quarters was finished as a hospital. The wall was never fully completed as there was no threat of war, and Fort Smith would serve as a supply depot. proceeded rapidly and by May 15, 1846 companies of the Sixth Infantry moved into Fort Smith to garrison the new post.

During this time, the Mexican War commenced and the new fort became a staging point for troops and supplies to Texas and Mexico.

Enlisted Men's Barracks

Construction began on the enlisted men's barracks in 1840, when the basement was started. In 1844, when funding for the fort was approved, the first and second floors were completed and the barracks occupied in 1846. The basement housed the kitchen and messrooms. The first and second floors contained the soldiers' living quarters. The building faced west toward the ground with doors at the front and rear. The foundation was made of stone and the walls were constructed of brick.

In April, 1849, fire consumed the barracks, destroying most of the building. It was rebuilt as a one and a half story structure. It had two porches, front and rear, with the front of the building facing the officer's quarters. On the back side of the building were two staircases leading to the attic. The barracks had two rooms each in the basement and on the first floor. Each room measured fifty-six by thirty feet.

In 1870, the barracks was reported to have stood thirty-two feet high, with veranda porches on the front and rear, two rooms on the first floor, and a kitchen in the basement. It was warmed by fireplaces and had six windows to each room, to provide the lighting for the building.

Commissary

The commissary was originally built as an artillery bastion. However, when Fort Smith was designated as a supply depot, the bastion was renovated into a storehouse in 1845. The bottom level contained no partitions and was the storage area. The top level was divided and used for office space. The offices had one fireplace for heating.

Few changes were made to the commissary for the first twenty years. It served as a temporary barracks from April 1849 until July 1850 while the enlisted men's barracks was rebuilt. Afterwards, the building resumed its role as a commissary. The major changes in the building occurred after the Civil War.

From 1866 until 1867, the commissary was used as a barracks so the fort could house more troops, and the building underwent many changes. The interior walls were removed on the second floor. New partitions were added to include space for a sergeants' quarters, an orderly room, and a larger squad room. Fireplaces were installed to provide heat. A new door was cut in the south wall for access to a newly built porch. The first floor was left open, and served as a kitchen and messhall. The floor was built of stone and two fireplaces were added here as well. The building served as a barracks until the end of the military occupation in 1871.

The Wall

The wall around Fort Smith was pentagonally shaped with bastions at all five corners. Three of those bastions (numbers one, two, and three) were used for other purposes. Only bastions four and five were completed as artillery bastions. The wall ranged in height from seven to twelve feet and was never fully completed. It was intended to be twelve feet high with a thickness of three feet at the base and narrowing to two and a half feet at the top. The wall between the commissary and the quartermasters' building was 738 feet long. The north and south facing walls measured 360 feet, the remaining two were 336 feet. The walls were constructed of stone with a limestone mortar.

Other Features

During its occupation, the fort had twenty-nine buildings. Some of these were located outside the walls. These buildings included two officers quarters, a cistern, maintenance buildings, a hospital, stables, a storehouse, a bakery, laundress quarters, a powder magazine, and a quartermasters' building. A large flag pole towered one hundred feet above the ground. It flew a twenty by thirty-six foot flag. Five gates were built in the wall and guardhouses were constructed by the gates.

Fort Smith Today

Military occupation of Fort Smith ended in 1871, when both officer's quarters were destroyed by fire. Today, the commissary, enlisted men's barracks (with court era additions), and the cistern remain. The flag pole has been rebuilt, and the wall of the fort has been outlined.

Remains of the fort are protected by the National Park Service, and can be seen at Fort Smith National Historic Site.

Military Operations

In and Around Fort Smith, 1861-1865.

April, 1861 found the Fort Smith post garrisoned by two companies of the 1st U.S. Cavalry under the command of Captain Samuel D. Sturgis. On 23 April 1861 Sturgis learned from his scouts that a force of eight artillery pieces and over 300 state troops from Little Rock had landed at Van Buren under the command of Colonel Solon Borland and were advancing to take control of Fort Smith. With supply lines being cut and a superior force marching against him, Sturgis decided to evacuate the post and deploy his troops to Fort Washita in Indian Territory.

When Borland's advancing forces arrived at Fort Smith, they were disappointed to find that the enemy had withdrawn without a fight. The state troops took control of the fort and held it until Arkansas formally seceded from the Union on 6 May 1861. Soon thereafter, the fort was transferred Confederate authority.

Confederate Control

Fort Smith was located at the center of a highly developed supply system. Before the war, the U.S. Army had supplied troops throughout the Southwest from the post. The adjacent Arkansas river provided access to supply steamers and the network of military roads allowed for the efficient movement of men and material throughout the area. Confederate strategist, looking north toward Missouri, saw Fort Smith as a natural staging area for military operations designed to bring Missouri into the Confederacy.

The Confederate authorities were also concerned with establishing relations with Indian tribes in Indian Territory (modern Oklahoma). Albert Pike, appointed by the Confederate government as a commissioner to the tribes, negotiated treaties granting the Confederacy rights to harvest food and move military supplies through the Indian Nations. In addition, Pike raised and led several regiments of Indian troops in Confederate military campaigns.

The Union Regains Control

The year 1862 was a turning point in the Confederate occupation of Fort Smith. The western Confederate army suffered two major defeats: at Pea Ridge on March 8, 1862 and Prairie Grove on December 7, 1862. As a result, the Confederates lost control of northwest Arkansas and Union troops were in position to threaten Fort Smith.

After defeating a force of Confederate and Indian troops at Honey Springs, in Indian Territory, a Union force under General James Blunt moved on Fort Smith. On August 26, 1863 Blunt's troops burned the Confederate supply depot at Perryville, Indian Territory. This left Blunt only four days from Fort Smith, and he prepared his army for the march. Meanwhile, at Fort Smith, General William Cabell had a force of less than two thousand men. Cabell was aware that Blunt was marching to Fort Smith with a force twice what he could muster. Also, he knew that reinforcements could not be expected. He decided to emulate the Union garrisons tactics of two years earlier and abandon Fort Smith. The last of Cabell's forces were evacuated on August 31, 1863. Blunt's troops arrived at Fort Smith September 1, 1863 and took control of the post.

Nine days after Union forces captured Fort Smith, Union General Frederick Steele captured Little Rock. Fort Smith's garrison worked to re-establish telegraph lines from Fort Smith to Little Rock and St. Louis. Troops stationed at Fort Smith constructed defensive portions around the post and attempted to drive Confederate raiders from the Northwest Arkansas area.

As the federal occupation continued, raiders, both Confederate and criminal, took advantage of the unsettled conditions in the area. At one point, they succeeded in cutting off supplies to the fort forcing the rationing of supplies. Many citizens of the area came into the federal lines looking for protection and support. Some were organized into Home Guard units to assist in the policing of the area, others were relocated. The Confederate forces were never large enough to capture the well fortified post but did manage to harass Union forces at Fort Smith until the end of the war.

Civil War in Indian Territory

The Civil War in Indian Territory affected major tactics of the North and South. Union forces strategically hindered Confederate expansion to the West through intervention in the Territory. This broke the initial link between New Mexico Territory and the South while obstructing a major Confederate offensive into Kansas. Although the South was neutralized by Federal forces in Indian Territory, Confederate troops prevented Union forces from occupying Texas. In the end, the Five Civilized Tribes had to reconstruct their society and economy due to the devastation the war and tribal political divisions inflicted on their lives. The major transformations of Indian Territory left this land an open target for westward expansion.

U.S. Army Second Lieutenant William W. Averall left Washington, D.C. on April 17, 1861 to deliver orders for the immediate evacuation of Union troops stationed in Indian Territory to Kansas. On April 23rd, the Confederates occupied Fort Smith to cut off direct supplies to Union forces in Indian Territory. This action marked the beginning of a war that split the Indian nations into two warring divisions.

A month earlier, March of 1861 Major William H. Emory had taken command of Union troops in Indian Territory. The troops included four companies of the First Cavalry Regiment and five companies of the First Infantry Regiment spread out among three posts; Fort Washita, Fort Arbuckle, and Fort Cobb. Emory consolidated his troops at Fort Washita as a result of threats of a Texas Confederate invasion. Later he added troops from Fort Arbuckle and Fort Cobb for a full retreat into Kansas because Confederate troops cut off their direct supply lines into Indian Territory. Texas troops under Colonel William Young's command captured Fort Arbuckle the day after Union evacuation. On May 5, Union troops captured the Texas advance line then released them the following day. Emory's march to Kansas continued without further incident. The troops arrived at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas on May 9, 1861, thus completing the first campaign of the Civil War in Indian Territory. This left the Confederates at a complete advantage.

The withdrawal of Union troops from Indian Territory divided the Five Civilized Tribes (Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, Cherokee, and Seminole) who had occupied the unorganized territory West of Arkansas since 1830. After their initial arrival, their relations with the federal government deteriorated causing the tribes to hesitate in lending support for the Union cause. Strong divisions still existed between the full-blooded Indians in favor of western removal and the mixed blooded Indians who were against removal.

Attempt to Gain Indian Loyalty

In the spring of 1861, the Confederate government acted swiftly to gain Indian loyalties. In an attempt to win the Indians' allegiance, the Confederate Congress approved the appointment of Albert Pike, an Arkansas politician, as commissioner for negotiations with the Indians. The Confederate Congress passed an act on May 21 that became Pike's orders. This act defined Confederate intentions, mainly financial, by promising to finish paying the Five Civilized Tribes for their lands in the southeast. Because the United States withdrew from Indian Territory and the Federal government failed to pay the tribes for their lands, Pike managed to sign the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, and Creeks. Calling themselves "United Nations of Indian Territory," Chiefs Chilly and Daniel McIntosh and Motey Canard led the pro-Confederate Creeks into war. Opothleyahola, leader of the Upper Creeks, attempted to remove Creeks and Seminoles loyal to the North out of Indian Territory.

John Ross, chief of the Cherokee Nation, held neutral. When his initial supporters started to join his rival, Stand Watie, Ross had to give in despite his convictions. He signed with the Confederacy. Watie, chief and leader of the Cherokee regiment, supported the Confederate army. The Confederate victory at Wilson's Creek in August of 1861 gave the South strength and enhanced Watie's position within the tribe. To prevent a war between the two Cherokee factions, Ross decided to bring the Cherokees into alliance with the Confederacy. Ross's defection and loss of support for his Union people astounded Opothleyahola, leaving his people in isolation as the Confederate troops moved in after them. Three conflicts occurred in November and December of 1861, inflicting many casualties on the loyalists. The refugees scattered to Kansas, which stood for freedom under the federal government to live on federal lands.

Confederate Defeats

In Indian Territory all tribes provided troops to the Confederacy. Three Choctaw-Chickasaw regiment, Creek regiment, two Cherokee regiments, and one Creek-Seminole regiment were formed. In March of 1862, the Union victory at Pea Ridge opened a drive into Indian Territory from Kansas. Hundreds of Cherokees defected from Union troops, due, in part, to disciplinary accusations. Out of honor, Ross continued his loyalty to the Confederates until he was taken prisoner by Unionists. Ross served the nation as head of the government in exile and as emissary until the end of the war.

The Confederates prosperity experienced a fast decline. The Battle of Honey Springs in July 1863 ended as a major defeat. Confederate Cherokees, Seminoles, and Creeks fled south to Texas and Chickasaw-Choctaw lands and established refugee camps similar to the loyalist camps in Kansas. Destruction continued everywhere as Indian fought Indian. The Cherokees, Seminoles, and Creeks fought civil wars of their own. Each nation had two governments, one Union and one Confederate, each claiming validity. Stand Watie set up a rival government after Ross's departure. He continued to fight for the Confederacy but the Confederates often accused him of using guerilla tactics. In 1864, Watie was elected brigadier general, the only Indian to hold this rank. Watie was the last Confederate general to surrender forces, two months after Appomattox.

Civil War Aftershock

The Five Civilized Tribes faced devastation following the Civil War. Their homes lay in ruin and their possessions were destroyed. They attempted to rebuild their homes and struggled to make a living. Reconstruction was needed as the war revived tribal factionalism. Most important, they had to brace themselves for a retribution from the North as punishment for their Confederate loyalties. Their reconstruction had to be under the terms of their treaties with the U.S. government. The terms included living on lands half the size of their original territory, building an economy without slavery, establishing a government with a unified council (monitored by the federal government), and allowing the railroad to be built through their territory. Many geographical changes occurred in Indian Territory because of the Civil War. Economic and political changes opened the door for future U.S. expansion.



Glossary

Artillery: Mounted projectile-firing guns.

Barracks: A building for lodging soldiers.

Bastion: A projecting portion of a fortification that forms an irregular pentagon attached at the base to the main work.

Commissary: Stores food and supplies for the fort.

Company: Made up of two to four platoons of soldiers.

Corporal: Second highest non-commissioned officer in company.

Engineer: Soldiers who specialized in building forts, roads, and bridges. Topographical engineers were responsible for mapping and surveying.

Fatigue: Work. Some of the work at Fort Smith involved repairing the fort, farming, cutting wood, fetching water, etc.

Fortifications: Having to do with forts and their construction.

Howitzer: A cannon having a comparatively short barrel, used especially for firing shells at a high angle of elevation, as for reaching a target behind cover.

Limber: The wagon that carries the limber chest. It is connected to the cannon and is pulled by horses as one unit.

Limber Chest: The case that held artillery ammunition.

Musket: Smooth bore (no rifling in barrel) shoulder fired weapon. Able to carry a bayonet. Because it was smooth bore, very inaccurate.

Napoleon: Nickname given to light twelve pounder gun/howitzer.

Platoon: Made up of perhaps twenty to thirty soldiers.

Quartermaster: An officer charged with providing quarters, clothing, transportation, etc., for a body of troops.

Rations: Food which was issued to each soldier according to army regulations.

Regiment: Made up of four battalions of soldiers.

Rifle: A weapon that has rifling (grooves cut in bore of gun) that imparts a spin to the ball. This increases the distance and accuracy of the weapon.

Sentry: A soldier stationed at a place to stand guard and prevent the passage of unauthorized persons, watch for fires, etc.

Sergeant: Highest ranking non-commissioned officer in a company. Appointed by commanding officer to that position.



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Appendix A

Making Hard Bread (Hard Tack)

The basic recipe is five-six parts bleached flour to one part water. Add some salt or cinnamon to taste. Adding the salt or cinnamon was not very common, but may make the hard bread more palatable! The following recipe makes six 4"x4" square biscuits which will fit on a normal sized (9x13) baking sheet.

Mix three cups of bleached flour to one/half cup of water. Add salt or. Roll out the "stiff dough" to about 3/8" thickness and cut into 4"x4" squares. Pierce through the dough in at least nine places. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees) for approximately 25-45 minutes until puffy and slightly browned. Leave the biscuits out to dry for a few days until they are unquestionably rock hard.



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Appendix B

Photo Exhibit: Civil War

Photo Exhibit Policies:

- √ available for loan for up to one month
- √ no charge for loan
- √ person or organization is responsible for any repair or replacement of items damaged while in their possession
- √ inspect photos immediately upon arrival and call the park (501-783-3961) if problems are found with any pictures
- √ photo exhibit must be picked up at and returned to the visitor center (3rd Street and Rogers Avenue, Fort Smith National Historic Site)
- √ exhibits will not be shipped
- √ a completed "Exhibit Questionnaire" should be returned with the exhibits
- √ to request the Civil War Photo Exhibit, complete the loan agreement form on next page and mail to:

Superintendent
Fort Smith National Historic Site
PO Box 1406
Fort Smith, AR 72902

Exhibit Loan Agreement

(Please print neatly or type)

Name of Exhibit: Civil War

Dates requested: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Person Responsible: _____

Home Telephone: _____

I accept responsibility for the traveling exhibit and agree to reimburse Fort Smith National Historic Site for any damage to exhibit while in my care.

Signature

Date

Exhibit Questionnaire

(Please print neatly or type)

Teacher: _____

School: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Age of Audience: _____ Number of people who viewed exhibit: _____

How long exhibit on display: _____

Did this exhibit correspond to a current of recent lesson plan? _____

Do you feel it met your objectives? Why or why not?

What did you like/dislike about the exhibit?

Do you plan to utilize this exhibit again?

Are you interested in obtaining other exhibits like this on historical subjects?

Have your students visited Fort Smith National Historic Site on a field trip? If so, did you have a ranger led activity? Which one?

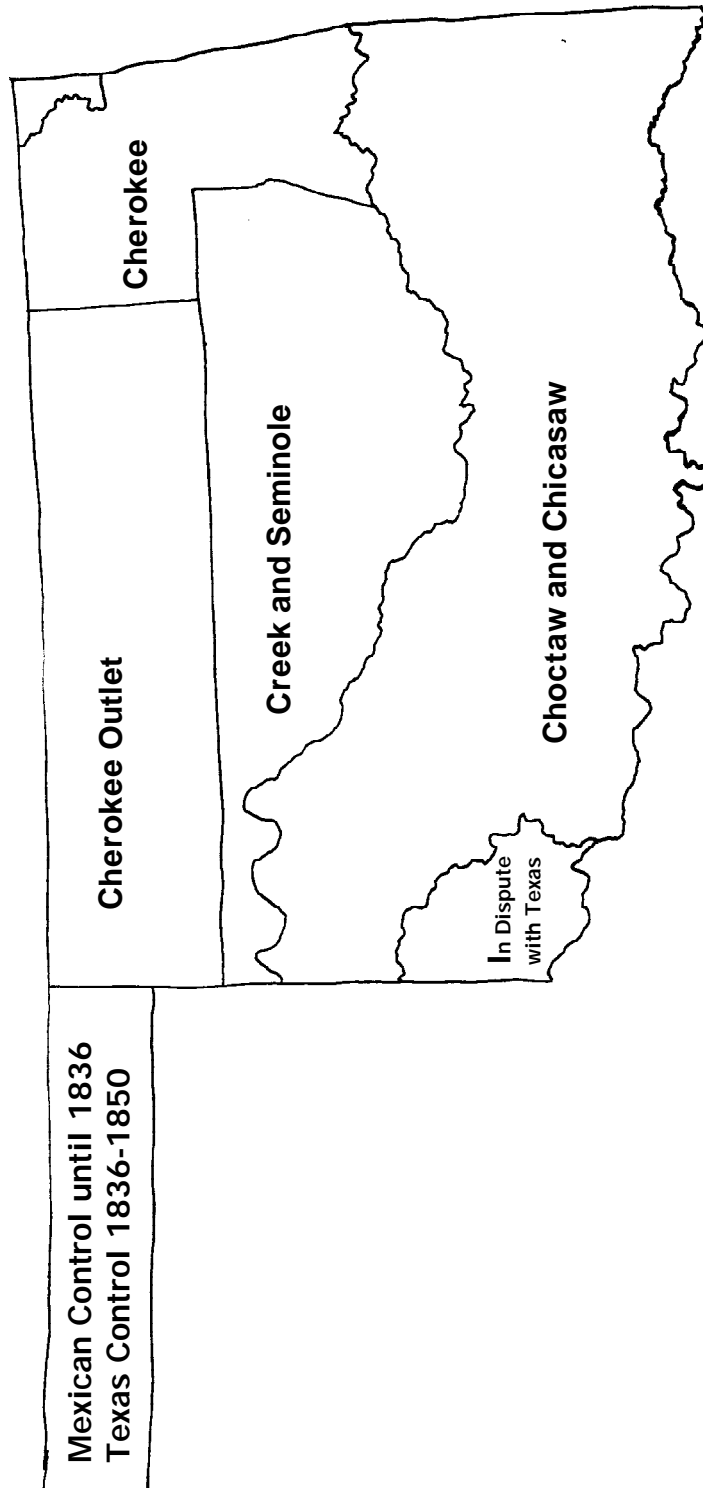
Suggestions/Comments:

Note: Please return this completed form with the exhibit.

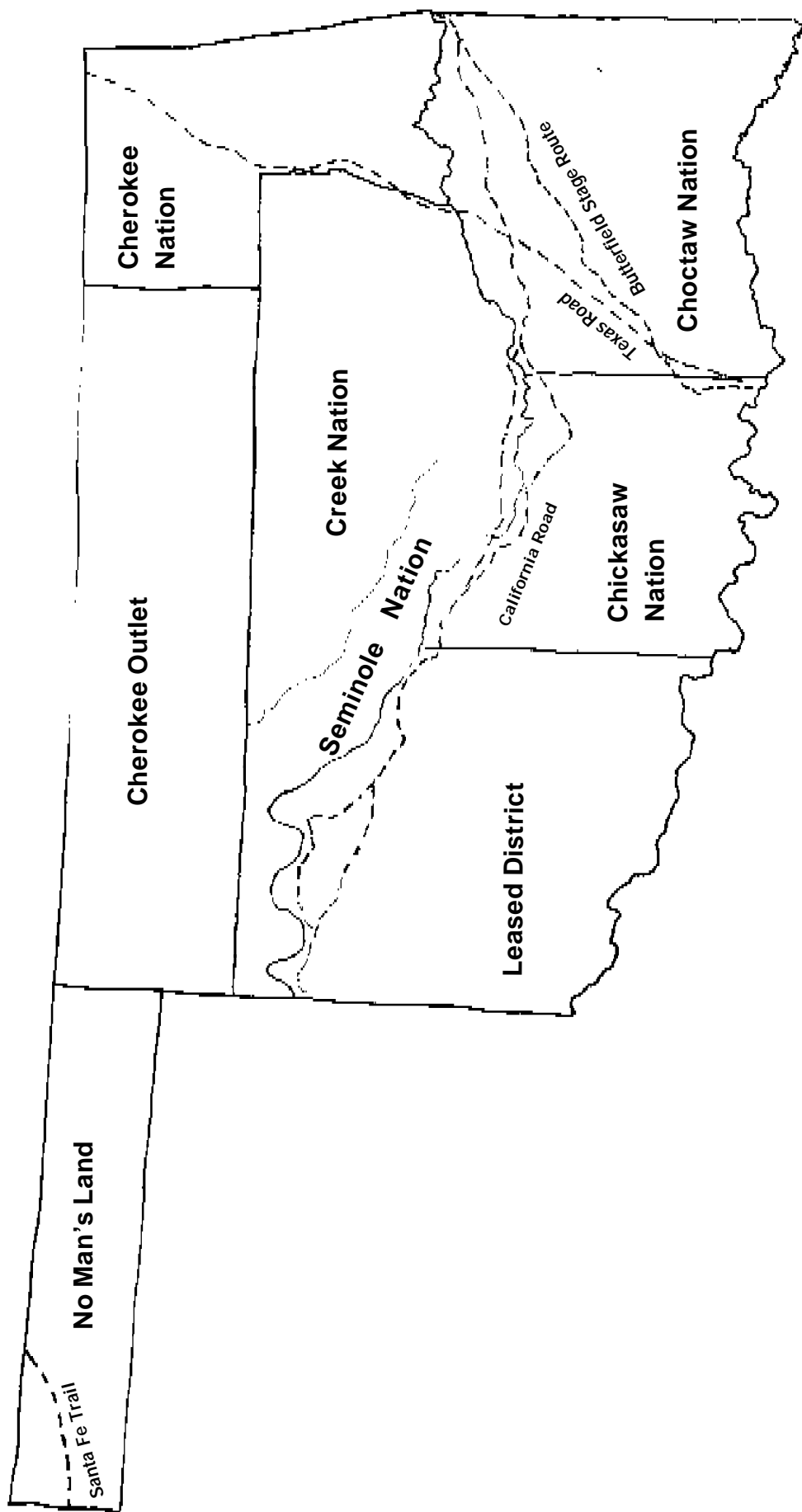


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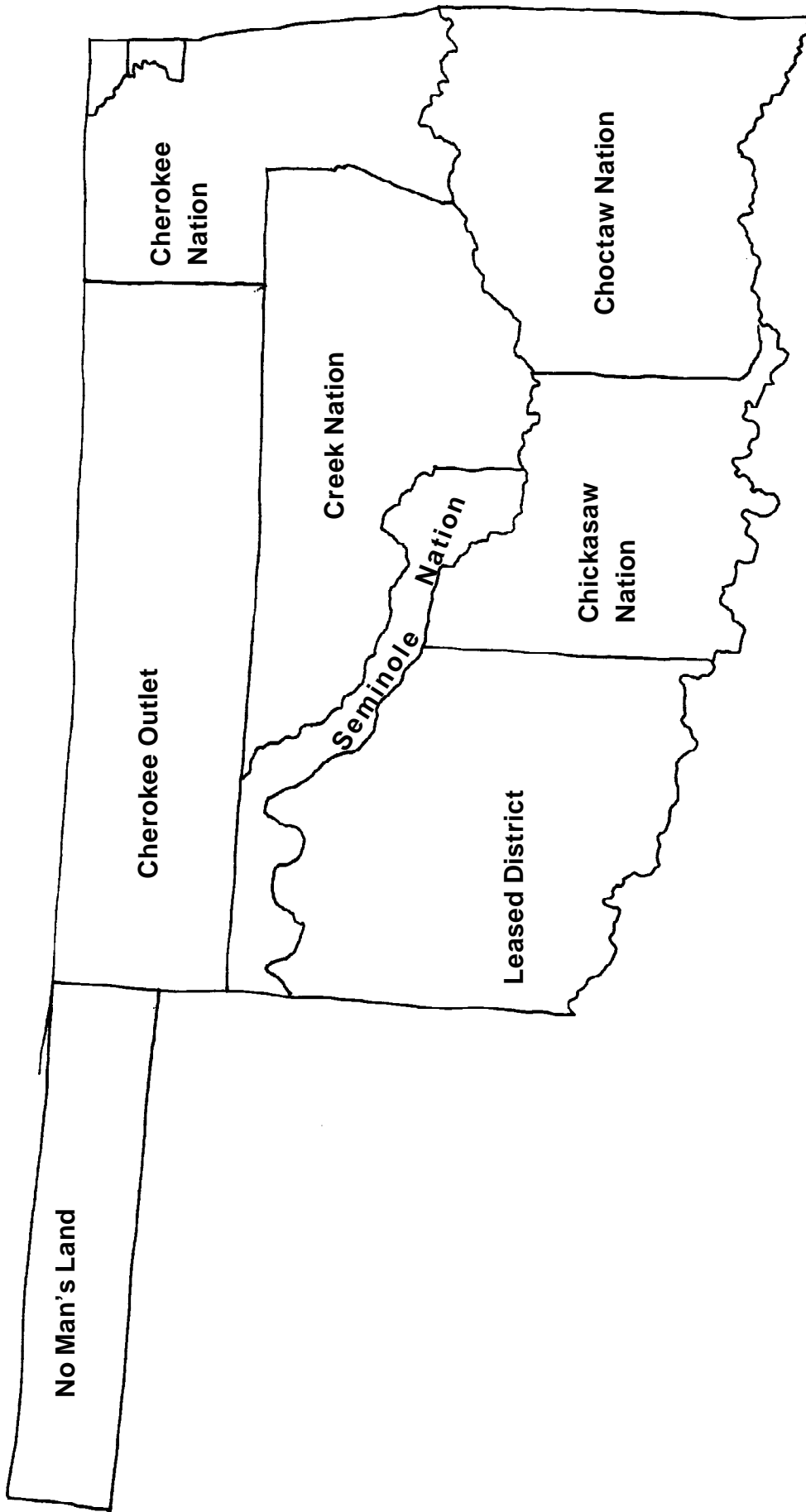
Appendix C



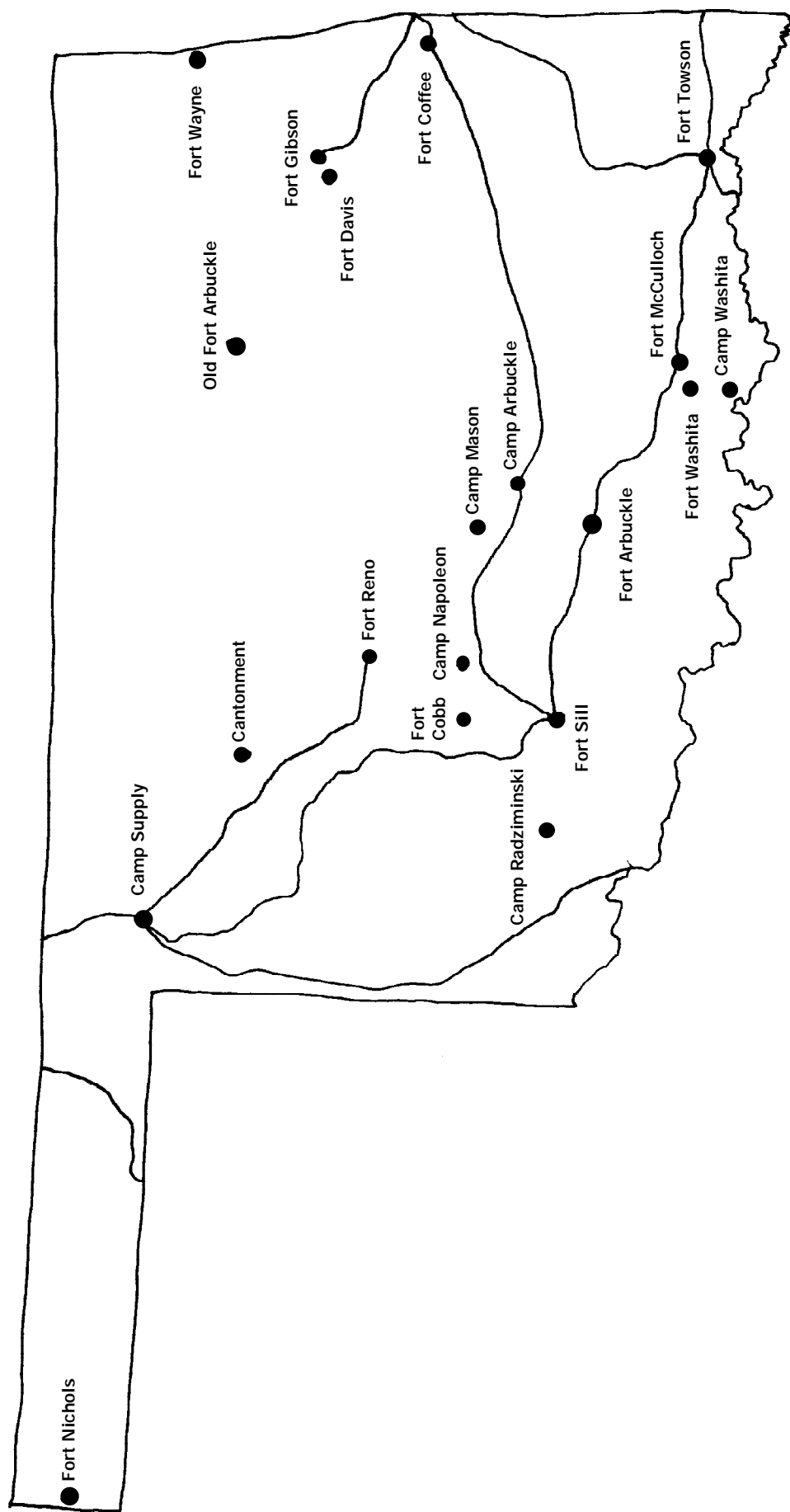
Indian Territory, 1830-1855



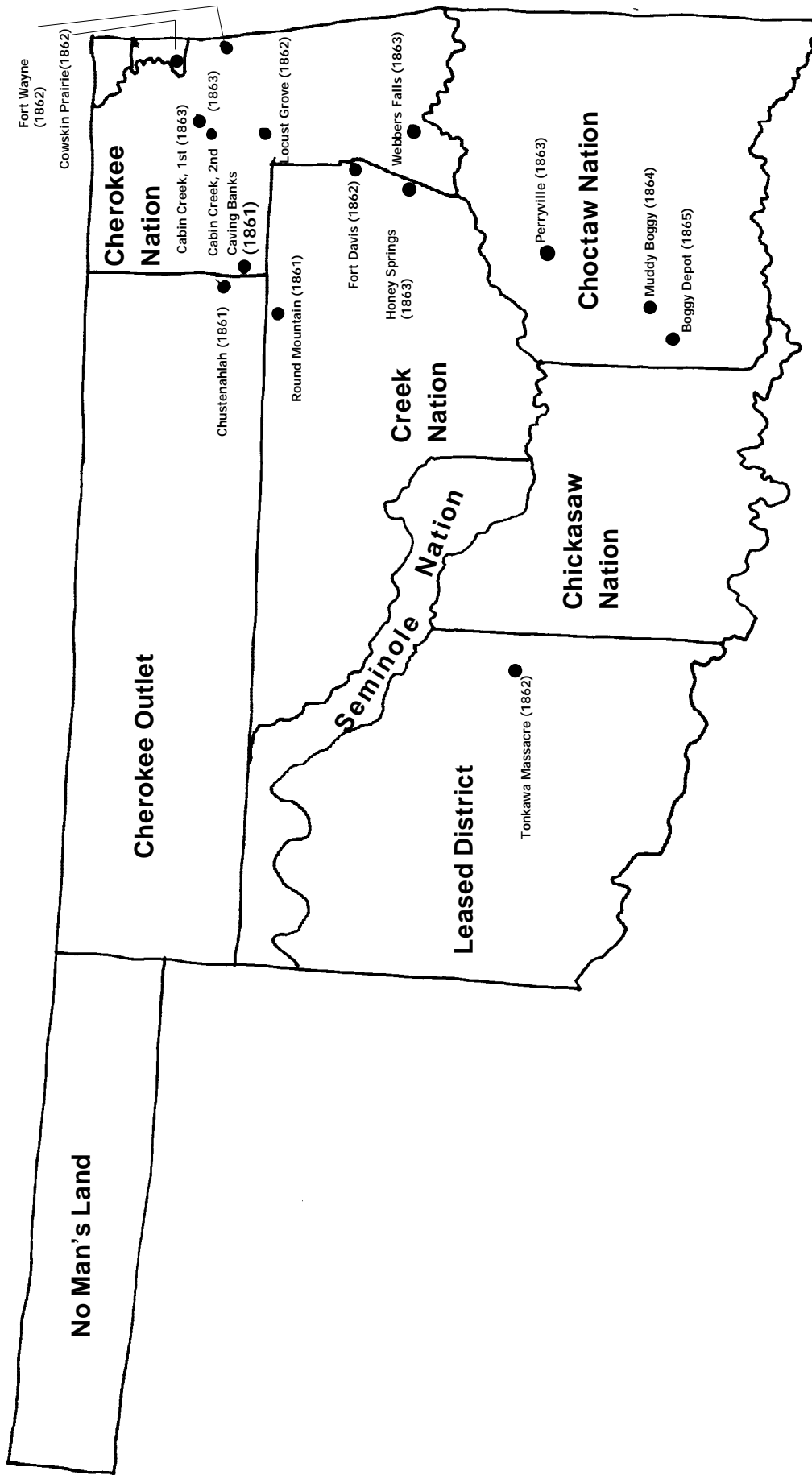
Routes and Trails in Indian Territory



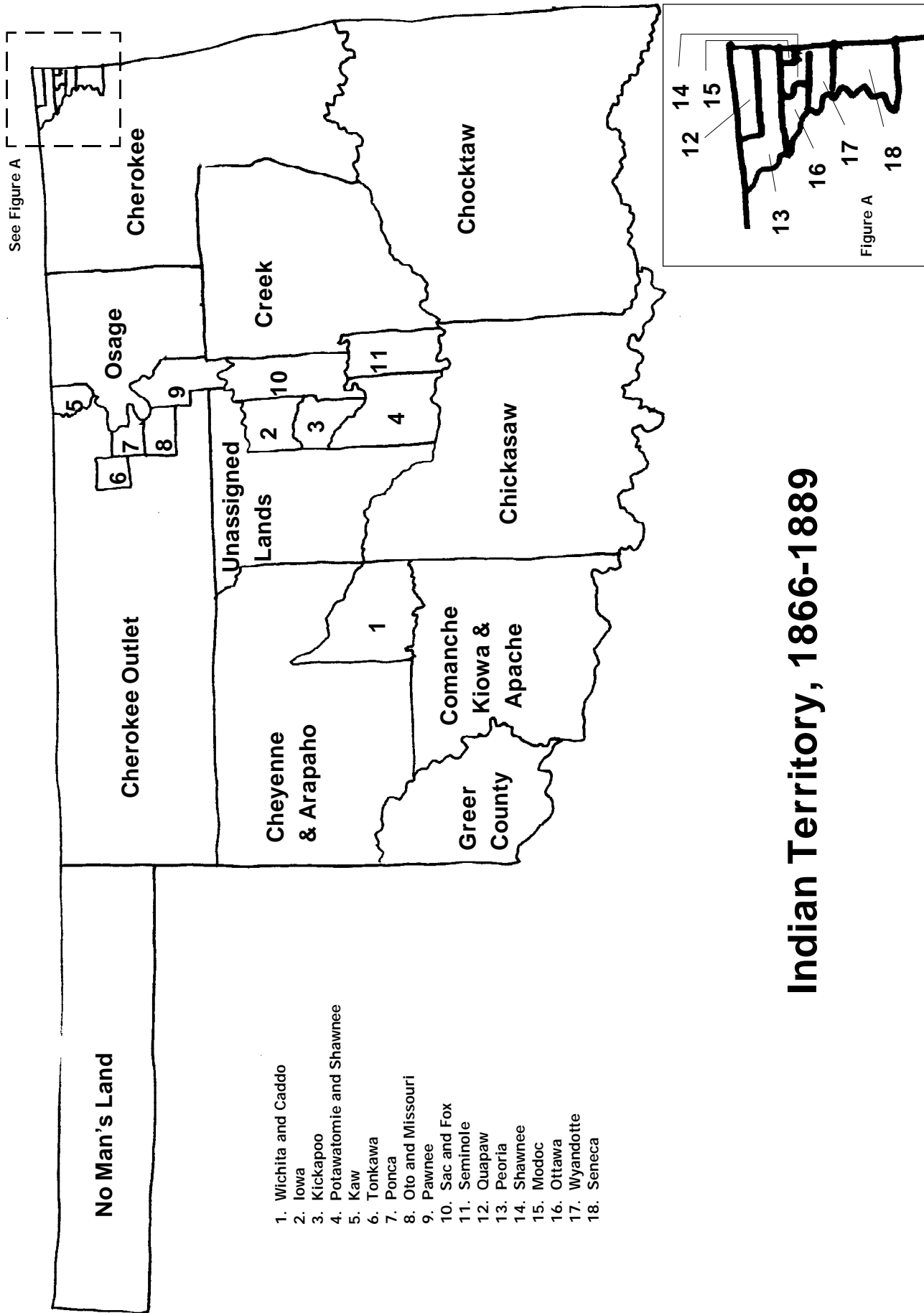
Indian Territory, 1855-1866



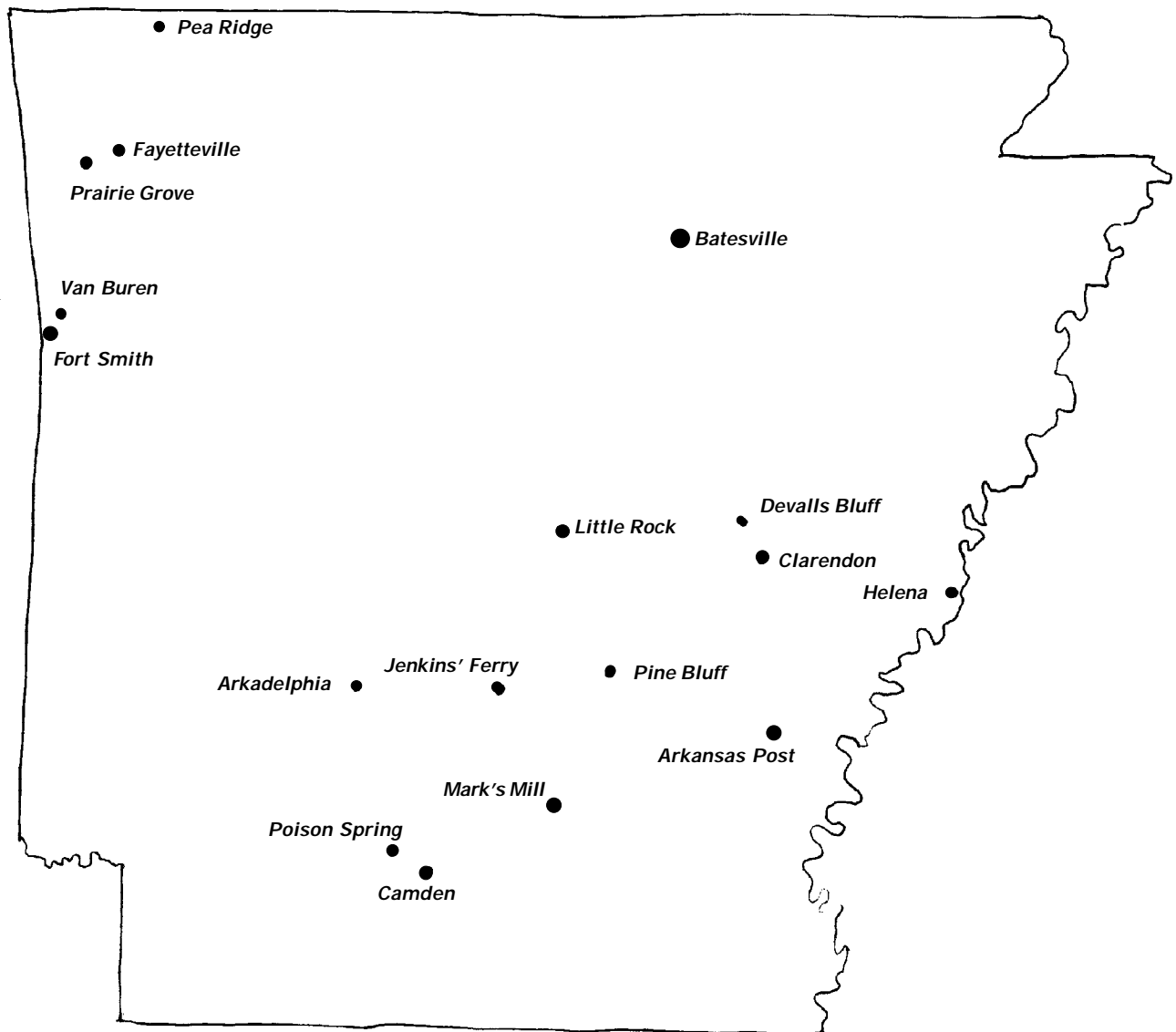
Forts, Camps, and Military Roads, 1817-1876



Civil War Battle Sites



Indian Territory, 1866-1889



Civil War Battle Sites



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Appendix D

Muster Role for 2nd Kansas unavailable at this time. Research is currently being conducted to find the names.



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Appendix E

Library Loan

I have read the rules listed on the reverse side of this sheet governing the use of library materials and agree to abide by them.

Signature _____

Date _____

Name (please print): _____

Permanent Home Address: _____

Institution, agency, or organization association: _____

Faculty/staff ☐

Student ☐

Employee ☐

Subject of your study (please be specific): _____

Proposed product(s) of research: Book ☐ Article ☐ Ph.D. Diss. ☐ MA/MS Thesis ☐

Legal ☐ Class Paper/Project ☐ Family History ☐ Administrative ☐ Other (please specify): _____

The library would appreciate a copy of any resulting publication that might incorporate research done in our collection.

Collection User Log

Please indicate the catalog number of each item you have used.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Library Regulations

The library is provided for the convenience of persons wishing to consult books, publications, manuscripts, photographs, and materials on microfilm. The use of these materials is freely granted to all responsible researchers subject to the following regulations:

1. The registration form must be carefully read and filled out on each visit to the library.
2. Researchers must sign in each day when entering the library.
3. Food, drink, and smoking are not permitted in the library.
4. Library staff will conduct all photocopying on behalf of the researcher. There is no charge for copies at this time, but a donation to the park is appreciated.
5. If you find materials without a "FOSM" stamp or without a library card, please notify a library staff member.
6. Materials may be checked out of the library for staff members only. Fill out the library card to each book and place in the "Library Check-Out File" box. When you return materials, do not re-shelve. Place on the cart provided.
7. Materials cannot be checked out by non-staff individuals. When you are finished with materials, please return them to a library staff member for re-shelving.
8. The researcher assumes full responsibility for conforming with the laws of libel, privacy, and copyright which may be involved in his/her use of materials.



Appendix F

Making the Haversack

Haversacks were normally constructed of a cotton duck, canvas or linen material. Sometimes they painted a "sky blue" or "Prussian blue" color to water proof them. The haversack was sewn by hand and normally was closed by buttons.

Materials Needed

two pieces of cloth material (unbleached muslin is good, but any cloth is adequate)

Piece (1): 19" long X 13" wide

Piece (2): 48" long X 2" wide

needle and thread

scissors

one to three large buttons (optional)

permanent markers (optional)

Directions

- 1 Lay cloth piece (1) on a table or floor so that it is laying flat.
- 2 Fold the cloth so that the folded portion is 12" in length. On the bottom there is an additional 7" flap of material that is exposed. See figure 1.

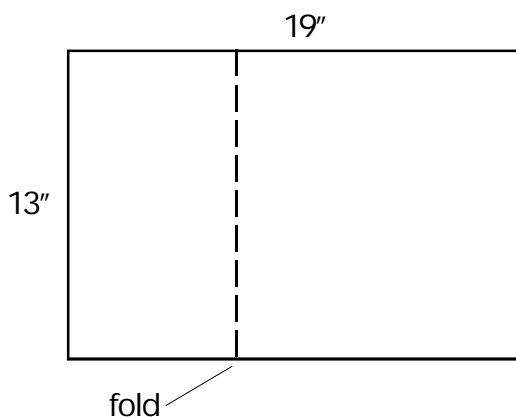


figure 1

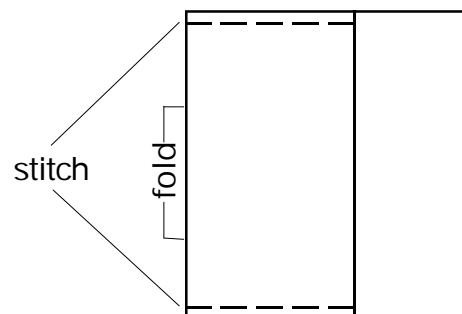


figure 2

- 3 Sew the sides of the 12" X 13" folded area with about 1" seam. See figure 2.
- 4 Turn the bag inside out so that the seams are inside the bag.

5 If you are not using buttons, skip this step. If using buttons, fold the flap over and cut one to three slits lengthwise near the edge of the flap. The size of the slits depends on the size of your buttons. You may bind the buttonholes using a buttonhole stitch. With the flap folded over, mark the bag through the buttonholes for placement of the buttons. Sew the buttons on the bag where the marks are. See figure 3.

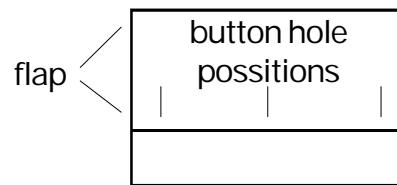


figure 3

Note: If only using one button, place it in the center of the flap.

6 Take the cloth piece (2) and place the ends on the back of the bag near where the flap closes. See figure 4. Sew approximately a 2" X 2" square on the ends when attaching to the bag. The bag is now complete.

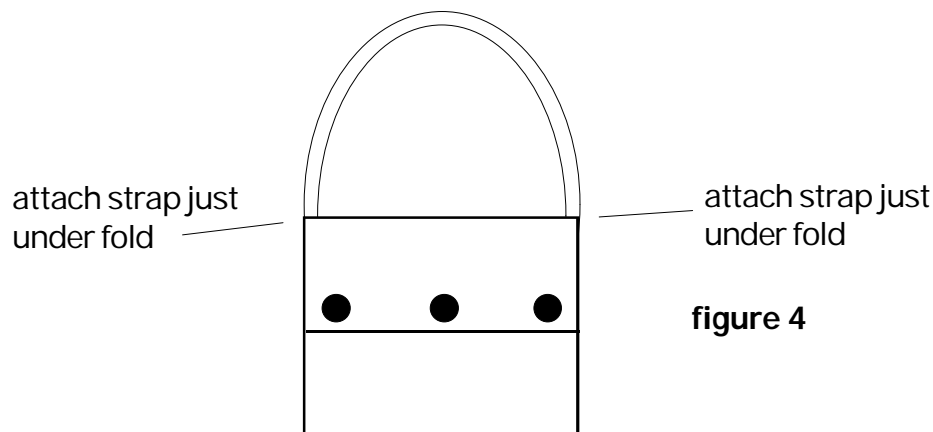


figure 4

7 Often times the army painted the bags to waterproof them. Sometimes soldiers put their names or initials on them on the inside of the flap. A marking pen could serve that purpose if you do want to mark them some way.



Appendix G

Eating Goober Peas



Sit-ting by the road - side on a sum-mer day, Chat-ting with my mess-mates,



passing time a - way, Ly - ing in the sha - dow un-der neath the trees,



Good-ness, how de- li - cious, eat - ing goo-ber peas! Peas! Peas! Peas! Peas!



eat - ing goo-ber peas! Good-ness, how de-li - cious, eat-ing goo-ber peas!

2. When a horseman passes,
The soldiers have a rule,
To cry out at their loudest,
"Mister, here's your mule,"
But another pleasure
Enchanting than these,
Is wearing out your Grinders,
Eating goober peas!
Chorus

3. Just before the battle,
The Gen'ral hears a row,
He says, "The Yanks are coming,
I hear their rifles now."
He turns around in wonder,
And what do you think he sees?
The Georgia Militia,
Eating goober peas!
Chorus

4. I think my song has lasted
Almost long enough,
The subject's interestig,
But rhymes are mighty rought,
I wish the war was over
When free from rages and fleas,
We'd kiss our wives and
sweethearts
And gobble goober peas!
Chorus

Battle Hymn of the Republic



Mine eyes have seen the glo - ry of the com - ing of the Lord; He is



tramp - ling out the vint - age where the grapes of wrath are stored; He hath



loosed the fate - ful light - ning of His ter - ri - ble swift sword; His truth is march - ing on.



Glo - ry, Glo - ry, hal - le - lu - jah! Glo - ry, Glo - ry, hal - le - lu - jah!



Glo - ry, Glo - ry, hal - le - lu - jah! His truth is march - ing on.

2. He has sounded forth the trumpet
That shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men
Before the judgement seat.
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him!
Be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.
Chorus

When Johnny Comes Marching Home



When John - ny comes march-ing home a - gain, Hur - rah, Hur - rah, We'll



give him a hear - ty wel - come then, Hur - rah, Hur - rah; The men will cheer, the



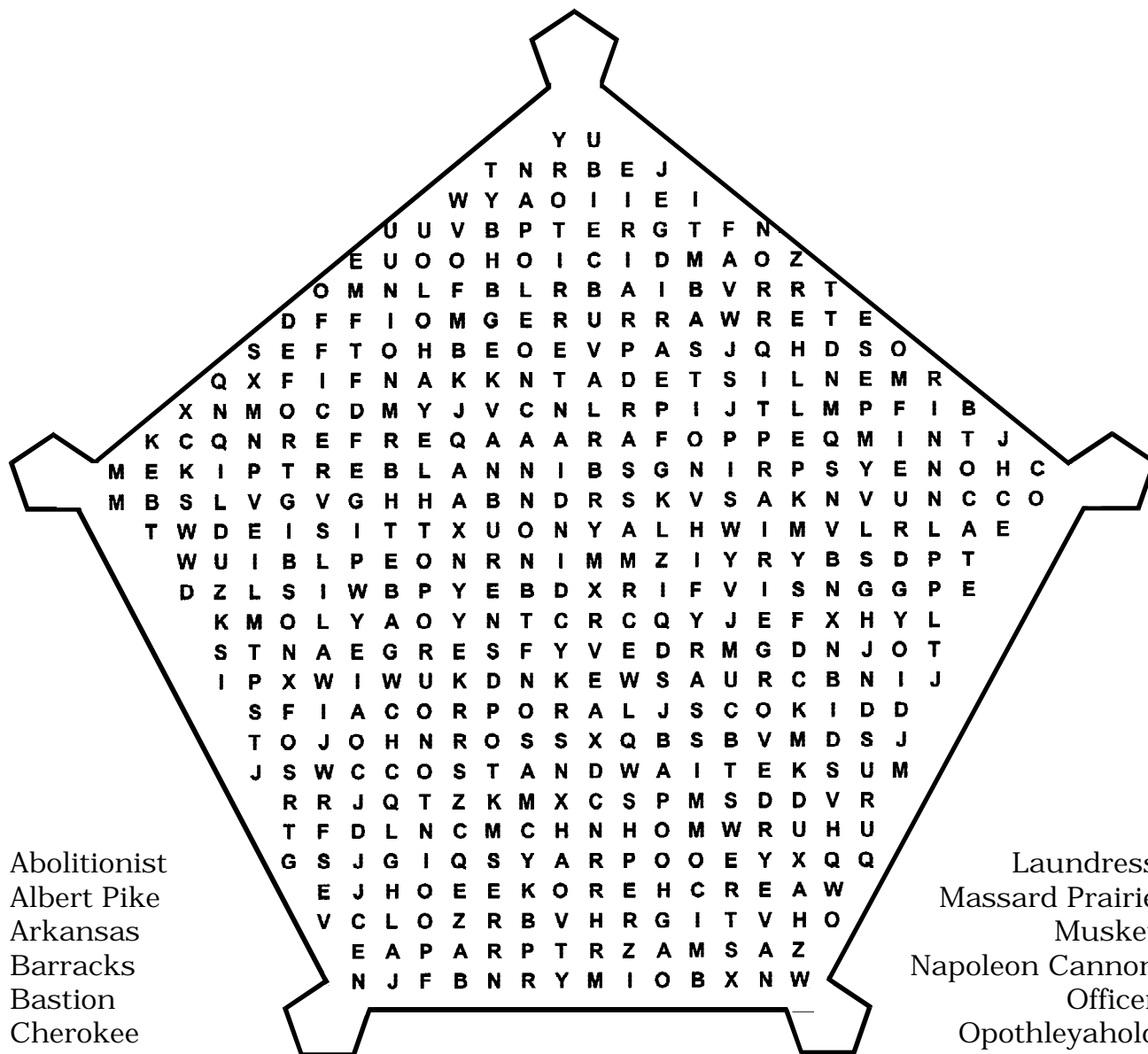
boys will shout, The lad-ies, they will all turn out, And we'll all feel gay, When Johnny comes marching home.

2. The old church bell will peal with joy, Hur-rah, Hur-rah,
To welcome home our darling boy, Hur-rah, Hur-rah;
The village lads and lassies say,
With roses they will strew the way,
And we'll all feel gay, When Johnny comes marching home.
3. Get ready for the JubiLee, Hur-rah, Hur-rah,
We'll give the hero three times three, Hur-rah, Hur-rah,
The laurel wreath is ready now,
To place upon his loyal brow,
And we'll all feel gay, When Johnny comes marching home.
4. Let love and friendship on that day, Hur-rah, Hur-rah,
Their choicest treasures then display, Hur-rah, Hur-rah,
And let each one perform some part,
To fill with joy the warriors heart,
And we'll all feel gay, When Johnny comes marching home.



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Appendix H



Abolitionist
Albert Pike
Arkansas
Barracks
Bastion
Cherokee
Chickasaw
Choctaw
Civil War
Commissary
Confederate
Corporal
Creek
Devils Backbone

Enlisted
Fort Gibson
Fort Smith
Honey Springs
Indian Territory
James Blunt
John Ross

Laundress
Massard Prairie
Musket
Napoleon Cannon
Officer
Opothleyaholo
Pea Ridge
Prairie Grove
Seminole
Sergeant
Sibley Tent
Stand Waite
Union
Van Buren



Appendix H

Part 2 - Directions:

Listed below are structures and buildings found inside the second fort walls. Beside each item is a description of what the building or structure was used for and a clue to where it was in the fort. On the first page all the structures and buildings are labeled with a letter. Using the clues, write the letter of the building or structure beside the name and description listed below.

- _____ **Bastion 4:** eastern most defensive point of the fort
- _____ **Bastion 5:** next defensive point to the north of Bastion 4
- _____ **Cistern:** a place to store water; located between the Officer's Quarters on the west side of the parade ground
- _____ **Commissary:** stored the supplies and food; located at the north-west point of the fort
- _____ **Enlisted Men's Barracks:** soldiers slept in the building on the east side of the parade ground
- _____ **Flagpole:** displayed flag in the middle of the parade ground
- _____ **Guardhouse:** building on the north side of the parade ground used by soldiers while on duty
- _____ **Magazine:** the next point to the south of Bastion 4, used to hold gunpowder and other explosives
- _____ **Officers Quarters:** officer's homes; located in two building on the west side of the parade ground (cistern between them)
- _____ **Quartermaster Building:** stored clothing fuel and equipment; located at the south west point of the fort
- _____ **Well:** a hole dug to get water; located just to the east of the Enlisted Men's Barracks

Part 1 - Directions:

Starting with number one, connect the dots (in order) to outline the second Fort Smith walls, bastions, magazine, commissary, and quartermaster building.

